

## By Authority.



## Foreign Office Notice.

Be it known to whom it may concern that His Excellency Geo. W. Merrill, Minister Resident for the United States of America, having notified this Department that the United States Consul-General has designated

CHARLES FURNEAUX, ESQUIRE, to be Acting Consular Agent for the United States of America at Hilo, Island of Hawaii, temporarily, or until an appointment of Consular Agent for that port can be made by the Secretary of State at Washington, D. C., and the certificate of such appointment received;

Therefore, he, the said Charles Furneaux is by order of His Majesty the King acknowledged as Acting Consular Agent for the United States of America at Hilo, Island of Hawaii, and all his official acts as such are ordered to receive full faith and credit by the authorities of this Government.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Department of Foreign Affairs at the Department of Foreign Affairs, Honolulu, this twenty-fourth day of July, A. D. 1888.

(Signed) JONA. AUSTIN,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs.  
31 1229-11

## Notice

To all persons licensed to perform the Marriage Ceremony.

For the purpose of revising the record, all persons holding a license to perform the Marriage Ceremony in this Kingdom are requested to send to the Interior Office at their earliest convenience the following information:

1st—The date of their license.  
2d—Is the license for the Kingdom or for an island or district.  
3d—Present place of residence of licensee.

L. A. THURSTON,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, July 26, 1888.  
33-31

## OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Honolulu, July 24, 1888.  
At a meeting of the Board of Health, held at 8:30 o'clock a. m., this day, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That from and after this date, the Branch Hospital at Kakaia is abolished, and the premises will be used temporarily as a receiving station for lepers.

W. G. ASHLEY,  
Secretary.  
31-31 1229-11

MR. S. L. DESHA, has this day been appointed Chairman of the South Kona Road Board, vice T. K. Robert Amala resigned.

The Board now consists of:  
S. L. Desha, Chairman,  
J. W. Smith,  
J. W. Keamoku.

L. A. THURSTON,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, July 25th, 1888. 1229-31

J. NAKILA, JR. has this day been appointed an Agent to take Acknowledgments to Labor Contracts for the District of Hana, Island of Maui.

L. A. THURSTON,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, July 7th, 1888. 1227-31

MR. KANA KAUKA has this day been appointed a member of the Waialua Road Board, Vice Mr. Armstrong Smith resigned.

The Board now consists of:  
Robert Halstead, Chairman,  
James Gay,  
Kana Kauka.

L. A. THURSTON,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, July 10th, 1888. 1227-31

E. W. BARNARD of Laupahoehoe, Hilo, Hawaii, has this day been appointed Notary Public for the Third Judicial Circuit of the Kingdom.

L. A. THURSTON,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, July 18, 1888. 1228-31

The Justices of the Supreme Court have this day appointed M. F. J. CHAPMAN as Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, in place of Mr. R. W. T. Purvis, absent from the Kingdom on leave.

WILLIAM FOSTER,  
Clerk Supreme Court.  
Honolulu, July 23, 1888. 1228-31

**Honolulu Tax Assessor's Office.**  
From and after July 1, 1888, the undersigned, Tax Assessor for the District of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, will be in his office in the new building called Kapuwai, in the rear of Aliolani Hall, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of each week, during the month of July, between the hours of 9 and 12 a. m. and 1 and 3 p. m., for the purpose of receiving the returns of all persons liable to taxation in this district.

ALL PERSONS LIABLE TO TAXATION are respectfully requested to make their returns as full, explicit and complete as possible, giving number of street and area of land; stating frontage and depth on street, character of structure thereon, cost of same, to whom rented or leased, and length of lease; property sold during the year, to whom and for what sum. State if there is any mortgage on the property; give date of mortgage, name of mortgagee, and for what amount mortgaged. State property on hand in your possession belonging to others; merchandise on hand or consignment July 1, 1888; cash in bank or agents' hands same date, etc., etc.

ALL RETURNS MUST BE MADE TO THE UNDERSIGNED NOT LATER THAN JULY 31, 1888, OR NO APPEALS CAN BE MADE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is herewith drawn by the undersigned to the fact that no return is valid in law unless sworn to

before the Assessor, Notary Public or some other person authorized to administer oaths.

Blank forms on which to make returns can be had daily during the month of July on application at the office of the undersigned.

C. A. BROWN,  
Assessor of Taxes for the District of Honolulu, Island of Oahu.  
Approved: W. L. GREEN,  
Minister of Finance.  
Honolulu, June 29, 1888.  
29-4-Aug 1, 1228-July 2, 16, 30.

## Hawaiian Gazette

EST MODUS IN REBUS.

TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1888.

The Supreme Court gave its answer on Thursday to the questions propounded by the House on the 17th. The questions were as follows:

1. Has the Legislature, under the Constitution, power to enact a law, making it unlawful for any person to carry on any trade, business or occupation without a license, and giving some designated person or body absolute discretionary authority to grant or refuse to grant said license, or 2. Can the granting or refusal to grant such licenses be based upon the recommendation of a specified number or proportion of the legal voters of any district?

The Court answered both these questions in the negative. The importance of this decision is not likely to be overestimated, and the full text of the opinion, which has been ordered translated and printed, will be awaited with general expectation.

If the answers of the Minister of the Interior may be taken as authoritative, it looks as though the Road Board system had already demonstrated its immense superiority to the old order of things. Of course the new men have not got their hands fully in as yet, but they have already done enough to demonstrate their solid utility. In Hilo especially it is stated that the roads are getting into better shape than they have ever been in before. Hilo begins to see that blessed ideal—macadamization—almost within her grasp, and a carriage road to Papaikou is already a fact, or at least, as we suspect, a half one. The eminently humdrum mission of good government here is illustrated by the fact that any Government which builds good roads is pretty sure to commend itself to a very large public. Armies and Governors are luxuries which may be dispensed with, but good roads are a joy forever, and are likely to be a magnet which will draw a good many votes at the next general election.

The bill to abolish the passport system, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, has been unfavorably reported upon by them. The arguments in favor of doing away with the system have been so thoroughly canvassed in both the Bulletin and Advertiser, that it is useless to repeat them now. We think it was made to appear pretty plainly that the advantages of doing away with the whole system are decidedly greater than anything good which can come of it. The Committee put their argument for the passports on the basis that the present law is only a hardship to evil doers. Hardship or not, it is a nuisance to everybody who has any occasion to leave the country, and an interference with the ease and freedom of travelling.

An objection to the passport system which we have not yet seen urged, is that it tends to keep deadbeats in the country. It is at least an open question whether it would not be a wiser plan for the Government to do something to promote the departure from the country of that class which has such a talent for incurring financial obligations and such an insuperable distaste for liquidating them, rather than keep up an elaborate and inconvenient system for the sole purpose of perpetuating their residence in the Kingdom. In any case, if the Legislature thinks it wiser to keep them here, a little ingenuity will soon devise some other method (such as for instance by summary process) of accomplishing the end. As it is, we have a forcible illustration of the fact that one sinner destroyeth much good. We have faith to believe that the bill will pass, in spite of the recommendation of the Judiciary Committee.

The Judiciary Committee on Friday reported upon the petition of Bowler, and others, asking for appropriations to pay for certain work done on the Palace wall and other matters. This report has been looked for with much interest, as it is generally understood that the work, for which the laborer asks to be paid, was the fortification of the Palace against the people last year. It has also been supposed that the contract for the work was not authorized by law, also that the amount of the contract was far in excess of the value of the work. The disappointment was general when the report came in and conveyed absolutely no information as to the facts. The Committee find that the question is one of mixed law and fact, and ought not to be passed over by the Legislature, but the party is to seek his remedy by action at law. The report closed with the astonishing recommendation that a contingent appropriation sufficient to cover the claims, should judgment be obtained, be inserted in the Appropriation bill!

This did not seem to suit the House, and a rather strong discussion took place, in which just enough of the facts were

brought out to add zest to the desire for more information. Finally, Mr. Widemann moved that the report be recommitted, as it did not comply with rule 45, which requires a specific finding as to matters of fact, and the honorable Noble could not find out from the report what the facts were. This brought the Minister of the Interior to his feet with the point that the report was not in order as not complying with the rule. The report was then ruled out of order under rule 45, from which Noble Smith appealed, and in his argument on the appeal good humoredly characterized the ruling as preposterous and absurd. The House evidently was not of that mind, for the ruling was sustained by a vote of 25 to 5. Three of the five were members of the Committee who signed the report.

The whole affair, however, shows the importance of committees furnishing the information asked of them by the House.

The mania in the House for select committees has reached its height, and about everything which develops any difference of opinion is now sent to committee. The result in many cases is simply to delay legislation without any compensating advantage. This was the fate of the appropriation for the electric light plant which was made Friday week the subject of a warm discussion, in which the whole question of the Government's entering into enterprises of a quasi-private nature was more or less thoroughly canvassed. The Minister of the Interior made a radical speech, but one which did not in our opinion outrun the facts. If anyone will take the trouble to examine the estimates, he will find the truth to be, as already stated in our columns, that by incurring an expense which is, in comparison with the total outlay, trifling, the entire expense of lighting the city can be saved, and more than saved. Now, the Government does not go into this as a speculation. By extending the system now in operation it is enabled to achieve an extensive economy, at a time when economy is eminently desirable. What sound objection is there to that? It is a common thing for governments all over the world to engage in enterprises of this kind. Let the opponents of the measure deduce the impropriety of it from some rational or accepted theory of Government, and not shout against it without rhyme or reason. The proposition is to save the country five or six thousand a year by the expenditure of \$12,000. There are other reasons besides considerations of economy which make it desirable for the Government to engage in the enterprise. One assigned on Friday in the House is especially worthy of mention. We do not want another company putting wires in the street, and it would be eminently advantageous if the Government or a municipal corporation had complete control of all those which are there now. The case in favor of the expenditure seems to us sufficiently made out, but we shall recur to the topic later.

In another column we publish an extract from the report of the U. S. Senate Committee on Pensions, referring to eight vetoed pension bills. The report is not, in our opinion, a valuable one, but it bears on our present situation and may prove interesting and suggestive on that account. The President has a two-thirds veto, which Mr. Cleveland has liberally exercised, and which it is intended the President should exercise, because he is the constitutional representative of the people, deriving his power from them as directly as any member of the Senate or House. It is because he does so derive his power that he is granted a veto power, which he is expected to use. The Constitution of the United States, happily or unhappily, allows the Executive and the Legislature to be of opposite political parties, and so admits of the possibility of a struggle between those two branches of the Government. Mr. Cleveland's vetoes have not been due to the fact that his party is not in a majority in the Senate or House, but because he, rightly or wrongly, believes that the reckless voting of money for private pensioners is a misappropriation of the public funds, which it is his duty to check as far as lies in his power.

The Report of the Senate Committee is, however, significant, because it shows that even in a country like the United States, where the veto power is exercised by a representative of the whole nation, it is yet possible for a Committee of the Senate to intimate that its unrestrained, although technically legal, exercise is a violation of the true intent and spirit of the Constitution. If the language of the committee be applied to our own situation in these Islands, how appropriate and weighty it becomes. The report indicates clearly that the object of a veto is not to review questions of fact. The findings of the Legislature should be conclusive on all such matters. So much is probably true, even in the United States. In Hawaii it is safe to go much further, and say that the will of the people, whenever it has been really expressed in the action of their elected representatives, should never be obstructed. This is not merely the most just and satisfactory view, but where the right of veto rests upon a foundation so precarious as its foundation here, it is the most prudent and safe view for the Executive itself to take. We have called the veto power here precarious simply because it does not rest on the

popular will, and because it introduces an element of conflict and uncertainty into the Constitution itself. When a Constitution contains a compromise of inharmonious elements, the stronger are sure of final triumph. Wherein the strength of our present Constitution lies, no one doubts. There can also be no doubt that in a Constitution which expresses the theory of Ministerial responsibility, an independent, irresponsible veto power is an utterly discordant element. If such a power, however, be exercised as the Report of the Senate Committee suggests, and as we have endeavored to indicate, its essential lack of harmony with the rest of the Constitution will either be glossed over, or will disappear altogether. Such an exercise of the power will be at once the most peaceable for the country and the safest for the Executive.

The bill introduced by Mr. Townsend about six weeks ago, relating to the exemption of teachers, ministers and soldiers from the payment of personal taxes came up for its third reading on Friday afternoon. The bill narrowly escaped destruction on its second reading, Mr. Hitchcock having proved its saviour in the nick of time by calling attention to the fact that the teachers and ministers of the House being interested parties had no right to vote. The fate of the bill was not settled that day, as the House got all tangled up in a discussion over a ruling of the chair, which ended in a motion to adjourn. The vote stood on the motion to indefinitely postpone the bill about a tie (some votes were disputed) when the House took a rest.

We think this bill, though not one of very great importance perhaps, is yet a thoroughly good one, which ought to be passed. The feature of it which meets our special approval is the fact that it abolishes the exemption of regular soldiers from personal taxation. Why that class should ever have been exempted is one of the things forever inscrutable to the reason. Anyone might well be led to suppose that the regular army was the most useful as well as most ornamental part of the community. Such an exemption simply sets a premium on loafing, and we confess for our own part we would much rather see the regulars taxed out of existence than fostered and cherished by the bonus of \$5 a head.

On the whole the bill is right in principle, when it abolishes the exemption in favor of teachers and ministers. It is true that both these classes are generally underpaid, but that is no reason why they should be relieved from their share of the public burden. They share the benefits of the government and laws. There are plenty of persons who are as poorly paid as teachers and ministers. Editors for example lead a miserable hand to mouth existence, besides being the patient objects of general contempt. Why should not they be exempt from the payment of taxes?

As for the ministers, they serve for poor pay, as Mr. Kinney Friday forcibly observed, in the hope of a heavenly reward, and not for the sake of this pitiful rebate of five dollars a year. This financial inducement is simply a stumbling block thrown in their way, tending to confound their motives, and corrupt the purity of their steps. The path should be made smooth for their feet, and it is a very poor business for the Legislature to be strewn with obstacles.

The case of the teachers is a little different, but the conclusion is the same. It is true that they are not well paid, but neither do they have to work as hard as the poor slaves down town who keep business hours in the dust and heat from eight to six, and pay the assessor besides. If the teachers are not paid as much as they ought to be, raise their salaries. It is a fraud on them, as well as a shabby and disgraceful expedient, to cut them down to starvation wages and then endeavor to lay a little soothing balm to your conscience, by remitting their taxes in the sum of five dollars a year.

The truth is that the system of exemption of various classes from taxation is wrong in principle. It cannot be consistently carried out and the just course is simply to abolish it altogether. We do not believe that self respecting ministers and teachers wish to be relieved from any part of the burdens of taxation. We believe they would prefer to share them as all other classes do without any discrimination in their favor. Ministers are not always philanthropists. When they are not, they certainly have no claim to any special privileges, and when they are, we believe that they find and prefer to find, that virtue is its own reward. It is inconsistent with the doctrine that government should be strictly secular to make any special discrimination in favor of ministers. It is inconsistent with the spirit of democratic institutions to create artificial distinctions in favor of any class whatever. If the Legislature asserts the principle by its vote this morning, we believe it will thus best satisfy its own matured judgment and that of the country at large.

Japan is stealing away the green tea trade from China, as India and Ceylon are taking that in black tea. Indian and Ceylon teas are beating those from China simply because they are in every way better—better cultivated, better collected, better cured, better packed, more honestly sold and cheaper.

## THE LATE HON. S. G. WILDER.

Close of a Busy and Useful Life—Some of the Leading Events in Mr. Wilder's Career—The Funeral.

The Honorable Samuel Gardner Wilder died Saturday morning, July 28th, at a quarter past 7 o'clock. For more than a month the solitude of the whole community had centered around the sick bed of one of its most prominent and useful figures, yet when the end came it had the force of a sudden blow. It was hard to realize that the busy man of public and private affairs, who but a few weeks ago occupied his seat as President of the Legislature, whose projected enterprises were so great as to be a national concern, had passed away. The sad event immediately cast a palpable gloom over the whole town, the outward manifestations of which were the interchange of mournful reflections among groups of citizens; Government, consular, marine and private flags flying at half-mast, and the closing of the places of business for the latter half of the day. The Legislative Assembly took appropriate action with regard to the loss of its distinguished member which is reported elsewhere in the account of proceedings.

Samuel G. Wilder has had the career of a man of more than ordinary ability and energy, whose private enterprises and public services have both, in a large degree, been a benefit to the country of his adoption. He was born at Leominster, Massachusetts, June 20th, 1831. The family in 1844 joined the great stream of emigration trending toward the setting sun, settling in Illinois then on the frontier of westwardly advancing civilization. With freshly kindled aspirations for independent ventures after fortune, the subject of this sketch crossed the almost trackless mountains and plains to California in 1852. There he was employed in the business of the Adams Express Company, having as an associate therein his future Honolulu fellow-citizen, Mr. R. W. Laine.

Mr. Wilder arrived in Honolulu in the clipper ship White Swallow in the year 1857. The same year he married here Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. G. F. Judd, the bridal couple making their honeymoon tour in the White Swallow to New York, via Baker's Island, whence the groom had the ship chartered to carry a cargo of guano, and return hither from New York.

On returning to the Islands Mr. Wilder went into sugar planting at Makawao, Maui, but this enterprise was unfortunately terminated in the destruction by fire of the plantation. Afterward in company with Dr. Judd he started a plantation at Kuloa, Oahu, but, owing to the soil being one of the best, this was abandoned after a few years' struggle. He is next found in the auctioneer business with E. P. Adams & Co., and later was engaged in Hon. J. I. Dowsett's lumber business, being so only about six months until in April, 1872, he bought Mr. Dowsett out. This continued one of his leading branches of business till the last.

In nothing was Mr. Wilder more identified with the life of this country, probably, than in the remarkable development of inter-island steam navigation. His career in this regard began with the agency of the Government steamer Kilaua, which he managed with thorough success during 1871-2. In 1877 he had the steamer Likie built on the Coast for the Government, and buying her afterward that vessel was the first of his later fleet. He next had the Mokoihi and Lehua built, then bought the iron steamship Kinai, while on the stocks at Cramps' yard, Philadelphia, laid down to the order of Col. Spreckels. The steamers just named, with the Kilaua Hot (or new Kilaua), form the inter-island flotilla accrued from the beginning mentioned. After the arrival of the Kinai in 1883 Mr. Wilder formed the Wilder Steamship Company, that has since conducted the business under his Presidency. The corporation has lately acquired the bark J. A. King, employing her in the large lumber business of Wilder & Co. between here and Puget Sound.

Mr. Wilder's political record is not less marked by his vigorous individuality than his commercial career. As a public man he had clear and strong convictions and great decision of character. He took great interest in the election by the people of a King in 1873, throwing his active services into the scale in favor of W. C. Lunaliilo, the successful candidate. Lunaliilo required his assistance by appointing Mr. Wilder to the House of Nobles. In that position the following year, when the throne became again vacant by the death of Lunaliilo, Mr. Wilder espoused the cause of the late King's rival, David Kalakaua, who was elected by the Legislative Assembly.

The present King summoned Mr. Wilder to his Cabinet in 1878, in which he was Minister of the Interior until August, 1880, when he was retired suddenly at the inception of the Morenoasco. He had been raised in the meantime to membership of the Privy Council of State, continuing a member of the House of Nobles, also, until by the revolutionary Constitution of 1887 that body was made elective, when Mr. Wilder was returned at the head of the poll as one of the nine Nobles for the Island of Oahu—this distinction being the more marked from the fact that, from a date antecedent to the revolution to one subsequent to the election, he was absent in England trying to float his great project of the Hilo and Hamakua Railroad. Mr. Wilder's administration of the Department of the Interior was characterized by a well-defined policy of extensive internal improvements. Besides vigorously pushing forward the construction of roads and bridges, with other public conveniences, Minister Wilder initiated and carried out the project, so beneficial to this port, of a Marine Railway, which was constructed in 1882, the first vessel being hauled on it on January 1, 1883. Mr. Wilder leased the works from the Government and conducted them until February 21, 1885, when he transferred the lease to Messrs. Sorenson & Lyle, the present lessees.

Besides the large enterprises mentioned above, flourishing at the time of his death, Mr. Wilder in 1881 built the Kohala Railroad, running from Mahukona to Niuli on the island of Hawaii, and in 1884 acquired the Kahului Rail-

road on Maui by purchase. There were at least a thousand persons, including a large number of native Hawaiians, dependent on the employment furnished by Wilder & Co., the Wilder Steamship Co., the railroads and other of Mr. Wilder's large concerns. His restless enterprise was only checked in still greater development by the failure, for the time at least, of his scheme to obtain money in the London market for building a railroad from Hilo to Hamakua. This was indeed on the eve of success to every appearance, when news of the revolution of 1887 reached London and intimidating capitalists rendered nugatory all that had been thus far effected.

During the extraordinary session of the present Legislature last year, Mr. Wilder again left for London in the hope of confidence being again restored in Hawaiian securities. A strong combination was, however, formed against the scheme in San Francisco, in whose hands further disquieting rumors from Honolulu proved only too effective ammunition. Mr. Wilder again returned with but failure to report, a large proportion of the community heartily sympathizing with him in his disappointment. At the opening of the extraordinary session he was elected President of the Legislature, but after he left for London circumstances made it advisable to the members to elect a permanent President for the balance of the session. Nevertheless, at the opening of the regular session now running, Mr. Wilder was unanimously chosen again as the head of the Assembly. He was a practical parliamentarian; just, prompt, and precise in his rulings; combining rare tact with energy in the dispatch of business. His Majesty had conferred upon Mr. Wilder the distinctions of a Knight Commander of the Royal Order of Kalakaua, and Grand Officer of the Royal Order Crown of Hawaii.

The funeral of the late Hon. S. G. Wilder took place from the residence, Esplanade, to the Nuanu Cemetery at 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. A large concourse of people filled the house and thronged the grounds before the ceremonies began. Religious services were conducted by the Revs. H. H. Parker and Dr. Beckwith. The singing was beautifully done by a quartet consisting of Mrs. A. F. Judd (also piano accompanist), Mrs. John H. Pate, Hons. J. T. Waterhouse and H. F. Baldwin. The hymn "Abide with me," was sung; Mr. Parker read the 103d Psalm, "Bless the Lord O my Soul," etc.; Dr. Beckwith offered prayer in English, and Mr. Parker in Hawaiian, and the hymn, "I would not live away," was sung. The body was preceded to the grave by a long line of employees of the different Wilder interests, and borne thither by native Hawaiians in the same connection. As the casket lay in the hearse, the route was taken through the rear of the latter without going on the street, and the distance was too short to allow the general public time to form in regular line. The bearers were the Honorable C. R. Bishop, Justice E. Preston, H. A. Widemann, A. S. Clegg, G. W. Macfarlane, J. Mott Smith and W. H. Rice, and Capt. J. A. King, manager of the Wilder Steamship Company. After the chief mourners a large company, came Cabinet Ministers and the Legislative Assembly in a body, followed by a vast crowd, spreading at the rear into a crowd of the general public. It seemed as if the whole respectable portion of the community were in the concourse, which was probably more numerous than attended any funeral ever before seen here except of royal personages. The family burial lot is close to that of the Dicksons, in which the venerable mother was interred the previous day. Brief religious exercises were conducted at the grave, concluding with the hymn, "Shall we gather at the river?"

Mr. Wilder leaves a widow, three sons, two daughters, and four grandchildren. He lost his first-born son, by accident at the Kuloa plantation mentioned above. His son G. P. Wilder was married last year and one of his daughters is Mrs. C. L. Wight of Kohala. Brothers of the departed surviving him, known and esteemed of all in this community, are Messrs. William C. and John K. Wilder. He leaves also two sisters, Mrs. Capt. P. P. Shepherd of this city, and Mrs. Emilita Cook of Oakland.

## Police Court.

FRIDAY, July 27.  
Ah Kung is fined \$4 10 for assault and battery on Kamakea, and Kamakea the same amount for assault and battery on Ah Kung.

## CIVIL CASES.

Gonsalves & Co. vs. Bento da Aben. Defendant confesses judgment for \$41 77, amount sued for.

Sam Kanea vs. Alex. Lazarus. Damages of \$50. Suit withdrawn.

## SATURDAY, July 28.

On the opening of the Court—there being present David Dayton, Justice; J. A. Hartwell, A. F. Peterson, Deputy Attorney-General; W. Austin Whiting, W. A. Kinney, V. V. Ashford, J. L. Kaukoku, C. L. Hopkins, Deputy Marshal, and other members of the bar and officers of the Court—the Hon. A. S. Hartwell moved the Court shall adjourn without the prosecution of business out of respect, and in memory and feeling for the decease of our fellow-citizen, Hon. S. G. Wilder, and for his family; that he was a man well known and respected in the community, and whose family well deserves the sympathy of all. Upon which the Court immediately decided all business in this Court suspended for the day, and an adjournment of the Court be had in respect to the memory of a man who above all had worked for the welfare of this community, and who was intimately connected for years past with the magistracy of this Court, and in him the community has lost one of its best and most progressive men. Therefore all cases are continued to the 30th inst.

## Funeral Services.

Interesting farewell services took place at the Japanese mission, Queen Emma Hall, on Thursday evening. The occasion was the intended early departure of Rev. M. C. Harris after serving a brief commission from the Methodist body on the Coast, also that of the lay Japanese Christian worker, Mr. Shimizu. Rev. Dr. Hyde presided and introduced Mr. Taro Ando, Japanese Consul-General, who made an address. The departing missionaries and Rev. Dr. Beckwith, Chief Justice Judd and Mr. S. D. Fuller also addressed the meeting. There was singing of praises in English and Japanese, the latter, led by Mrs. Ando, being remarkably impressive. After the services, ice cream was dispensed in the room down stairs.